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(74) Agents: **TYUS, Darryl, M.**; ExxonMobil Chemical  
Company, Law Technology, P.O. Box 2149, Baytown, TX  
77522-2149 et al. (US).

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(71) Applicants (*for all designated States except US*):  
**EXXONMOBIL CHEMICAL PATENTS INC.**  
[US/US]; 5200 Bayway Drive, Baytown, TX 77520  
(US). **WASHINGTON GROUP INTERNATIONAL,**  
INC. [US/US]; 720 Park Boulevard, Boise, ID 83712  
(US).

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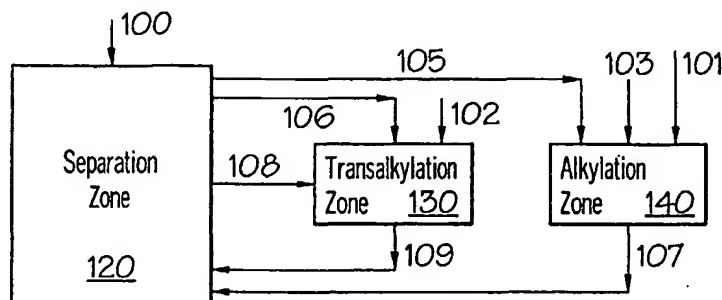
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(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): **CHEN, Shiou-Shan**  
[US/US]; 42 Wainwright Road, Winchester, MA 01890  
(US). **HWANG, Shyh-Yuan, H.** [US/US]; 31 Tirrel Cres-  
cent, Newton, MA 02467 (US).

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(54) Title: PRODUCTION OF ALKYLAROMATIC COMPOUNDS



(57) Abstract: A process for  
producing a monoalkylation  
aromatic product, such as  
ethylbenzene and cumene, utilizing  
an alkylation reactor zone and  
a transalkylation zone in series  
or a combined alkylation and  
transalkylation reactor zone.

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## PRODUCTION OF ALKYLAROMATIC COMPOUNDS

The present invention relates generally to improvements in the production of alkyl aromatic compounds, particularly cumene and ethylbenzene, utilizing  
5 alkylation and transalkylation in novel series or combination configurations to achieve significant improvements in process efficiencies.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 10 Cumene and Cumene Production

Cumene is an aromatic compound. It is a clear liquid at ambient conditions. High purity cumene is conventionally manufactured from propylene and benzene. Cumene is used today primarily as a feed in manufacturing the products phenol and acetone, which are two important petrochemicals with many  
15 uses in the chemical and polymer industries. Global cumene production in 1998 was about 7 million metric tons.

Cumene was first synthesized in large quantities during World War II as an aviation gasoline. It has a high heating value and a high octane number, but it is not economically competitive today as a fuel. Its presence in gasoline is now  
20 incidental, being an inevitable minor reaction product of refinery processes such as catalytic reforming and steam cracking.

Production of cumene was considered a rather conventional and routine business for many years, but recently has generated considerable excitement for two reasons. First, the demand for phenol for manufacturing polycarbonates is  
25 accelerating rapidly owing to the broadening applications of polycarbonates in the electronic, healthcare, and automobile industries. Second, successful development and commercialization of the zeolite-based alkylation technology for the isopropylation of benzene to cumene has rendered obsolete the older processes

which were based on solid phosphoric acid and aluminum chloride. Within a period of just over two years during 1996-98, over one half of the cumene capacity in the world was converted to the new zeolite technologies.

New zeolite-based cumene technologies developed by Mobil/Badger, Dow/Kellogg, and UOP carry out the alkylation of benzene and propylene in liquid phase in the presence of a solid acidic zeolite catalyst. A process developed by CDTech achieves the alkylation of benzene and propylene in mixed phases in a catalytic distillation column packed with both distillation devices and bales of zeolite catalysts. Figure 1 is a simplified representation of the zeolite-based cumene technologies. All of these zeolite-based cumene technologies utilize a separate transalkylation zone which is operated in parallel with the alkylation zone, to react a mixture of benzene and the polyisopropylbenzene alkylation byproducts to form additional cumene in liquid phase in the presence of a solid acidic catalyst. A separation zone is utilized to recover the unreacted benzene and polyisopropylbenzenes for recycle, and to isolate the desired cumene product.

#### Ethylbenzene and Ethylbenzene Production

Ethylbenzene is a commodity chemical currently used mostly for the production of styrene. Global ethylbenzene production in 1998 was about 19 million metric tons. Ethylbenzene may be prepared by a number of different chemical processes, but present commercial ethylbenzene production is dominated by zeolite-based technologies. The first zeolite-based ethylbenzene process, developed jointly by Mobil and Badger in the early 1980s, utilizes a combination of vapor phase alkylation of benzene with ethylene and vapor phase transalkylation of a benzene and polyethylbenzene mixture. Both the alkylation and transalkylation steps are carried out in the presence of solid acidic ZSM-5 catalysts.

Several liquid-phase zeolite-based ethylbenzene technologies were developed in the late 1980s and in the 1990s by UOP/Lummus and Mobil/Badger. Alkylation of benzene with ethylene and transalkylation of mixtures of benzene and polyethylbenzenes are carried out in liquid phase in the presence of solid  
5 acidic zeolite catalysts. Catalysts that can be used for alkylation of benzene with ethylene and for transalkylation of benzene and polyethylbenzenes in at least partial liquid phase include zeolite beta, zeolite Y, ZSM-5, PSH-3, ITQ-2, ZSM-12, MCM-22, MCM-36, MCM-49, MCM-56, MCM-58, MCM-68, faujasite, mordenite, porous crystalline magnesium silicates, and tungstate modified  
10 zirconia.

Processes for the production of ethylbenzene over intermediate-pore size zeolites are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,751,504 (Keown), 4,547,605 (Kresge), and 4,016,218 (Haag). U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,169,111 (Wight) and 4,459,426 (Inwood) disclose production of ethylbenzene over large-pore size zeolites such as zeolite  
15 Y. A process for ethylbenzene production over zeolite ZSM-12 is described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,755,483 (Burruss). Liquid phase synthesis of ethylbenzene with zeolite beta is described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,891,458.

To minimize the formation of polyalkylaromatics and other undesired impurities (e.g., oligomers of the olefin), production of alkylaromatics such as  
20 ethylbenzene and cumene typically operates with relatively high (excess) mole ratios of aromatic (e.g., benzene) to olefin (e.g., ethylene or propylene) in the alkylation reactor feed. Zeolite-based alkylaromatic processes generally operate at aromatic to olefin feed molar ratios of three or above, while aluminum chloride-based processes often operate at aromatic to olefin molar ratios of three and  
25 below. In both cases, however, the polyalkylaromatics are produced at sufficiently high levels that it would be prohibitively expensive to simply dispose of them as low value byproducts. Instead, these polyalkylated aromatics are

typically reacted further with feed aromatic to form additional monoalkylate via transalkylation reactions.

In the case of the Mobil/Badger vapor phase ethylbenzene process mentioned above, the transalkylation reaction may take place in the alkylation  
5 reactor or in a separate transalkylation reactor. U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,902,917 (Collins) and 6,096,935 (Schulz) describe processes for the production of alkylaromatics wherein a feedstock is first fed to a transalkylation zone and the entire effluent from the transalkylation zone is then cascaded directly into an alkylation zone along with an olefin alkylating agent.

10 Conventionally, relatively high molar ratios of aromatic (e.g., benzene) to olefin (e.g., ethylene or propylene) have been used successfully commercially in the production of alkylaromatics (e.g., ethylbenzene or cumene) to minimize the formation of polyalkylaromatics and other undesired impurities (e.g., oligomers of the olefins). The disadvantage of using high molar ratios of aromatic to olefin,  
15 however, is that the recovery and the subsequent circulation (re-use) of the unreacted aromatics consumes very substantial amounts of energy which increases the production cost of the desired alkylaromatics.

The recovery and circulation of large amounts of unreacted aromatics also requires larger capacity separation equipment (usually distillation columns) and  
20 larger pumps, both of which increase capital cost of the plant, and thus also increase the cost of production.

It is therefore of crucial interest to minimize the amount of excess aromatics that is used and needs to be recovered and subsequently circulated in order to minimize the production cost. It is of even more importance today in the  
25 production of highly competitive commodity chemicals (e.g., ethylbenzene and cumene) which are produced and traded globally, and at a time when the energy costs are high. Low aromatics circulation results in lower energy consumption,

lower capital investment and thus a more efficient plant. This in turn enables a producer to establish itself as a low cost producer in a favorable (competitive) marketing position.

Because of these disadvantages and limitations of the prior art processes, it is desired to provide improved processes and apparatus for the production of alkylaromatic compounds. In this invention, two reaction configurations are provided which have been found to significantly reduce the total aromatic circulation, compared with prior art processes, at all aromatic to olefin ratios.

#### 10 OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, a general object of this invention is to provide improved processes and apparatus for the production of alkylaromatic compounds, particularly cumene and ethylbenzene.

More specifically, it is a principal object of this invention to provide processes and apparatus for the production of alkylaromatic compounds using less circulation of aromatics than in conventional processes.

It is a further principal object of this invention to provide processes and apparatus for the production of alkylaromatic compounds which use relatively low circulation of aromatics without increasing the production of unwanted byproducts, specifically polyalkylaromatics.

A specific object of this invention is to provide processes and apparatus for the production of alkylaromatic compounds which utilize in combination a reaction zone or step, broadly comprising alkylation and transalkylation, together with a separation zone or step.

Another specific object of this invention is to provide a reaction zone for the production of alkylaromatic compounds comprising an alkylation unit and a transalkylation unit in a particular series configuration.

Still another specific object of this invention is to provide a reaction zone for the production of alkylaromatic compounds comprising a combined alkylation-transalkylation unit.

Yet a further specific object of this invention is to prepare alkylaromatic  
5 compounds, such as cumene and ethylbenzene, utilizing the processes and apparatus described herein.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will in part be obvious and will in part appear hereinafter. The invention accordingly comprises, but is not limited to, the processes and related apparatus, involving the several  
10 steps and the various components, and the relation and order of one or more such steps and components with respect to each of the others, as exemplified by the following description and the accompanying drawings. Various modifications of and variations on the processes and apparatus as herein described will be apparent to those skilled in the art, and all such modifications and variations are considered  
15 within the scope of the invention.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to improvements in alkylation and transalkylation processes and apparatus in the production of alkylaromatic  
20 compounds, for example cumene and ethylbenzene, utilizing a reaction section and a separation section. In accordance with the present invention, two novel alternative reactor configurations are provided for the reaction section. The two reaction section configurations provided in this invention share certain important commonalities including that both of these novel configurations require  
25 significantly less total aromatics distillation and circulation (recycle) than do the conventional configurations of both parallel alkylation/transalkylation reactors and the transalkylator-alkylator cascaded configuration described in U.S. Pat. Nos.

5,902,917 (Collins) and 6,096,935 (Schulz), even when operated at the same alkylator feed aromatics to olefin molar ratio, thereby reducing the capital and utility costs of producing the desired alkylaromatics.

In a first embodiment of the improved alkylaromatic production processes and apparatus according to this invention, the reaction section comprises an alkylation zone and a transalkylation zone configured to operate in a novel series arrangement. In this first embodiment, two or more separate feeds respectively consisting essentially of fresh and recycle aromatics and fresh olefin, or one or more at least partially combined feeds of aromatics and/or olefin, are sent to an alkylation zone where the aromatics and olefin are reacted in the presence of an alkylation catalyst in the alkylation zone. The effluent from the alkylation zone is sent to a transalkylation zone together with recycled polyalkylaromatics for the production of additional alkylaromatics. The alkylation and the transalkylation zones can be housed in the same vessel or in different vessels.

The alkylation is carried out substantially adiabatically in at least partial liquid phase, at temperatures between about 150°F (66°C) and 900°F (482°C) and at pressures between about 150 psig (1034 kPAg) and 2000 psig (13788 kPAg), over one or more beds of suitable alkylation catalyst(s) consisting essentially of at least one solid acid oxide selected from the group consisting of: zeolite beta, zeolite Y, ZSM-5, PSH-3, ITQ-2, ZSM-12, MCM-22, MCM-36, MCM-49, MCM-56, MCM-58, MCM-68, faujasite, mordenite, porous crystalline magnesium silicates, and tungstate modified zirconia. The overall molar ratio of aromatics to olefin fed to the alkylation zone is between about 1:1 and 20:1. The olefin fed to the alkylation zone is essentially completely reacted with the aromatics feed. The alkylation zone can be housed in one or more vessels.

The transalkylation is carried out substantially adiabatically in at least partial liquid phase, at temperatures between about 150°F (66°C) and 900°F

(482°C) and at pressures between about 150 psig (1034 kPAg) and 2000 psig (13788 kPAg), over one or more beds of suitable transalkylation catalyst(s) consisting essentially of at least one solid acid oxide selected from the group consisting of: zeolite beta, zeolite Y, ZSM-5, PSH-3, ITQ-2, ZSM-12, MCM-22, 5 MCM-36, MCM-49, MCM-56, MCM-58, MCM-68, faujasite, mordenite, porous crystalline magnesium silicates, and tungstate modified zirconia. The overall weight ratio of aromatics to polyaromatics fed to the transalkylation zone is between about 0.2:1 and 20:1. The transalkylation zone can be housed either in one or more separate vessels or, alternatively, in the same vessel or vessels where 10 the alkylation zone is housed.

This process and apparatus may further comprise a separation zone wherein unreacted aromatic and polyalkylaromatic compounds are recovered and recycled, and the desired alkylaromatic product, for example cumene or ethylbenzene, is isolated.

15 In a second embodiment of the improved alkylaromatic production processes and apparatus according to this invention, the reaction section comprises a novel combined alkylation-transalkylation zone. In this second embodiment, three or more separate feeds respectively consisting essentially of fresh and recycle aromatics, fresh olefin, and recycled polyalkylaromatics, or one 20 or more at least partially combined feeds of aromatics, olefin, and/or polyalkylaromatics, are sent to a combined alkylation-transalkylation zone where the components are reacted in the presence of catalyst. The effluent from the combined reaction zone is sent to a separation zone where unreacted aromatics and polyalkylaromatics are recovered and recycled, and the desired alkylaromatic 25 product, for example cumene or ethylbenzene, is isolated.

The reaction is carried out substantially adiabatically in at least partial liquid phase, at temperatures between about 150°F (66°C) and 900°F (482°C) and

at pressures between about 150 (1034 kPAg) and 2000 psig (13788 kPAg), over one or more beds of suitable alkylation-transalkylation catalyst(s) comprising at least one solid acid oxide selected from the group consisting of: zeolite beta, zeolite Y, ZSM-5, PSH-3, ITQ-2, ZSM-12, MCM-22, MCM-36, MCM-49, 5 MCM-56, MCM-58, MCM-68, faujasite, mordenite, porous crystalline magnesium silicates, and tungstate modified zirconia. In this environment, it has been found that the reaction of aromatics and olefin to produce the monoalkylaromatics and polyalkylaromatics, and the reaction of aromatics and polyalkylaromatics to produce additional monoalkylaromatics, take place 10 simultaneously over at least one catalyst bed.

The combined alkylation-transalkylation reaction zone can be housed in one or more vessels. The overall molar ratio of aromatics to olefin fed to the combined reaction zone is between about 1:1 and 20:1. The olefin fed to the combined reaction zone is essentially completely reacted. The overall weight 15 ratio of aromatics to polyalkylaromatics fed to the combined reaction zone is between about 0.2:1 and 20:1.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a schematic representation of a first prior art process, as discussed 20 above, for the production of alkylaromatic compounds in which separate alkylation and transalkylation reactors are configured in a conventional parallel mode.

Fig. 2 is a schematic representation of a second prior art process, as discussed above, for the production of alkylaromatic compounds, a cascaded 25 configuration in which the entire effluent from the transalkylation zone is cascaded directly into an alkylation zone along with an olefin.

Fig. 3 is a schematic representation of a first embodiment of the present invention wherein the reaction section comprises an alkylation zone and a transalkylation zone configured to operate in series.

Fig. 4 is a schematic representation of a second embodiment of the present invention wherein the reaction section comprises a combined alkylation-transalkylation zone.

Fig. 5 is a graph comparing total benzene circulation for production of cumene at varying alkylator benzene/propylene feed ratios for the prior art reactor configurations of Figs. 1 and 2 with those for the reactor configurations of the present invention, namely Figs. 3 and 4.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The novelty of the present invention can best be understood by comparison with and contrast to two important prior art approaches to producing alkylaromatic compounds.

A first familiar conventional approach to the production of alkylaromatic compounds, wherein separate alkylation and transalkylation reactors are used and operated in parallel mode, is illustrated schematically in Fig. 1. As shown in Fig. 1, the fresh aromatics feed can enter the process via line 100 to the separation zone 120, via line 101 into the alkylation zone 140, or via line 102 into the transalkylation zone 130. Part of the aromatic feed recovered from the separation zone 120 is sent to the alkylation zone 140 via line 105. A second part of the aromatic feed recovered in the separation zone 120 is sent to the transalkylation zone 130 via line 106. Fresh olefin feed is introduced into the alkylation zone 140 via line 103, and the effluent from the alkylation zone 140 is sent to the separation zone 120 via line 107. The polyalkylaromatics product recovered in the

separation zone 120 is sent to the transalkylator 130 via line 108. The effluent from the transalkylation zone 130 is sent to the separation zone 120 via line 109.

A second familiar conventional approach to the production of alkylaromatic compounds, utilizing a cascaded process as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,902,917 (Collins) and 6,096,935 (Schulz), is illustrated schematically in Fig. 2. As shown in Fig. 2, the fresh aromatics feed can enter the process either via line 200 to the separation zone 220, via line 201 to the transalkylation zone 230, or via line 202 into the alkylation zone 240. A first part of the aromatic feed recovered from the separation zone 220 is sent to the transalkylation zone 230 via line 203. A second part of the aromatic feed recovered from the separation section 220 is introduced into the alkylation zone 240 via line 206. The polyalkylaromatic product recovered from the separation zone 220 is sent to the transalkylation zone 230 via line 204. The effluent from the transalkylation zone 230 is sent to the alkylation zone 240 via line 205. The fresh olefin feed to the process is introduced into the alkylation zone 240 via line 207 whereas the effluent from the alkylation zone 240 is sent to the separation zone 220 via line 208.

In contrast to the prior art configurations, a first embodiment of the present invention wherein the reaction section comprises an alkylation zone and a transalkylation zone configured to operate in series is illustrated schematically in Fig. 3. As shown in Fig. 3, the fresh aromatics feed 300 can enter the process either via line 301 into separation zone 320, via line 302 into the alkylation zone 340 or, alternatively, via line 305 into the transalkylation zone 330. The aromatic product recovered from separation zone 320 is introduced into the alkylation zone 340 via line 303, and the fresh olefin feed enters the process via line 304 into the alkylation zone 340. The effluent from the alkylation zone 340 is sent to the transalkylation zone 330 via line 306. The polyalkylaromatic product recovered

in separation zone 320 is introduced into the transalkylation zone 330 via line 307. The effluent from the transalkylation zone 330 is sent to separation zone 320 via line 308. The monoalkylated product is removed from the separation zone 320 via line 321.

5           As seen in Fig. 3, the first embodiment of the present invention comprises the following process steps:

- 10           (a) introducing into an alkylation zone by two or more individual component feeds or one or more at least partly combined feeds, a reaction mixture comprising fresh and recycle aromatics and fresh olefin, wherein the molar ratio of aromatics to olefin in the mixture is in excess of 1:1, and also wherein the alkylation zone includes a suitable alkylation catalyst(s);
- 15           (b) contacting the aromatic/olefin mixture with the alkylation catalyst(s) under sufficient alkylation conditions to react essentially all the olefins in the mixture to monoalkylated aromatics and polyalkylated aromatics, to produce an effluent from the alkylation zone comprising monoalkylated and polyalkylated aromatics and the unreacted aromatics;
- 20           (c) introducing a feed into a transalkylation zone, the feed comprising the effluent from the alkylation zone, recycled polyalkylaromatics, and possibly additional aromatics, wherein the transalkylation zone includes a suitable transalkylation catalyst;
- 25           (d) contacting the feed to the transalkylation zone with the transalkylation catalyst under sufficient transalkylation conditions to react at least a part of the aromatics and the polyalkylated aromatics in the feed to additional monoalkylated aromatics to produce an effluent from the transalkylation zone comprising the desired mono-alkylated aromatics and the unreacted aromatics and polyalkylated aromatics; and,

(e) introducing the transalkylation zone effluent into a separation zone wherein the desired monoalkylated aromatics product is isolated and recovered and the unreacted aromatics and polyalkylated aromatics are recovered and recycled.

5       The alkylation step of this first embodiment of the present invention may be carried out in at least partial liquid phase at temperatures between about 150°F (66°C) and 900°F (482°C) and at pressures between about 150 psig (1034 kPAg) and 2000 psig (13788 kPAg), over one or more beds of suitable alkylation catalyst(s) comprising at least one solid acid oxide selected from the group  
10       consisting of: zeolite beta, zeolite Y, ZSM-5, PSH-3, ITQ-2, ZSM-12, MCM-22, MCM-36, MCM-49, MCM-56, MCM-58, MCM-68, faujasite, mordenite, porous crystalline magnesium silicates, and tungstate modified zirconia. The overall molar ratio of aromatics to olefin fed to the alkylation zone may be between about 1:1 to 20:1. The olefin fed to the alkylation zone is essentially completely reacted  
15       with the aromatics feed. The alkylation zone can be housed in one or more vessels. Each alkylation vessel can have one or more catalyst beds containing the same or different alkylation catalysts or catalyst mixtures. Part of the total effluent from the alkylation zone may be recycled back to some or all of the alkylation catalyst beds, with or without cooling, for temperature control  
20       purposes.

      Zeolite beta catalyst is described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,308,069 and Re. 28,341. Different versions of zeolite Y are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,130,007; 3,293,192; 3,449,070; and 3, 442,795. ZSM-5 is described in detail in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,702,886, and Re. 29,948. ZSM-12 is described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,832,449.  
25       PSH-3 is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,439,409. ITQ-2 is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,231,751.

MCM-22 catalyst and its use to catalyze the synthesis of alkylaromatics are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,954,325; 4,992,606; 5,077,445; and 5,334,795. MCM-36 and its use in the synthesis of alkylaromatics are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,250,277; 5,292,698; and 5,258,565. MCM-49 and its use in the synthesis of alkylaromatics are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,236,575; 5,493,065; and 5,371,310. MCM-56 and its use to catalyze the synthesis of alkylaromatics are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,362,697; 5,453,554; 5,557,024; and 6,051,521. MCM-58 and its use for the production of alkylaromatics are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,437,855 and 5,569,805. MCM-68 and its use for the production of alkylaromatics are described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,049,018. The use of tungstate modified zirconia to catalyze the synthesis of alkylaromatics is described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,563,311.

The transalkylation step of this first embodiment of the present invention is carried out in at least partial liquid phase at temperatures between about 150° and 900°F and at pressures between about 150 and 2000 psig, over one or more beds of transalkylation catalyst(s) comprising at least one solid acid oxide selected from the group consisting of: zeolite beta, zeolite Y, ZSM-5, PSH-3, ITQ-2, ZSM-12, MCM-22, MCM-36, MCM-49, MCM-56, MCM-58, MCM-68, faujasite, mordenite, porous crystalline magnesium silicates, and tungstate modified zirconia. The overall weight ratio of aromatics to polyalkylaromatics fed to the transalkylation zone may be between about 0.2:1 and 20:1. The transalkylation zone can be housed either in one or more separate vessels or, alternatively, in the same vessel or vessels where the alkylation zone is housed. The transalkylation zone can have one or more catalyst beds containing the same or different transalkylation catalysts or catalyst mixtures.

A second embodiment of the present invention wherein the reaction section comprises a combined alkylation-transalkylation zone is illustrated

schematically in Fig. 4. As shown in Fig. 4, the fresh aromatics feed 400 can enter the process either via line 401 into separation zone 420 or via line 402 into the combined reaction zone 450. The aromatics recovered from separation zone 420 is introduced into combined reaction zone 450 via line 403, and the fresh  
5 olefin feed enters the process via line 405 into the combined reaction zone 450. The polyalkylaromatic product recovered in separation zone 420 is introduced into the combined reaction zone 450 via line 404. The effluent from the combined reaction zone 450 is sent to separation zone 420 via line 406. The monoalkylated product is removed in the separation zone via line 421.

10 As seen in Fig. 4, the second embodiment of the present invention comprises the following process steps:

(a) introducing into a combined reaction zone by three or more individual component feeds or one or more at least partly combined feeds, a reaction mixture comprising fresh and recycle aromatics, fresh olefin, and recycled  
15 polyalkylaromatics, wherein the molar ratio of aromatics to olefin in the mixture is in excess of 1:1, and the weight ratio of aromatics to recycle polyalkylaromatics is in excess of 0.2:1, and also wherein the combined reaction zone includes a suitable catalyst or catalyst mixture capable of catalyzing both alkylation and transalkylation;

20 (b) contacting the reaction mixture with the catalyst(s) under sufficient reaction conditions to react essentially all the olefins in the reaction mixture to monoalkylated aromatics and polyalkylated aromatics, and to react the aromatics and the polyalkylaromatics in the reaction mixture to produce additional monoalkylaromatics, to produce an effluent from the  
25 combined reaction zone comprising monoalkylated aromatics, polyalkylated aromatics and the unreacted aromatics, further wherein the

amount of polyalkylaromatics in the effluent is about the same as that in the total feed to the reaction zone; and,

- (c) introducing the reaction zone effluent into a separation zone wherein the desired monoalkylated aromatics product is isolated and recovered and the unreacted aromatics and polyalkylated aromatics are recovered and recycled.

The combined reaction step of this second embodiment of the present invention may be carried out in at least partial liquid phase at temperatures between about 150°F (66°C) and 900°F (482°C) and at pressures between about 150 (1034 kPAg) and 2000 psig (13788 kPAg), over one or more beds of suitable catalyst(s) comprising at least one solid acid oxide selected from the group consisting of: zeolite beta, zeolite Y, ZSM-5, PSH-3, ITQ-2, ZSM-12, MCM-22, MCM-36, MCM-49, MCM-56, MCM-58, MCM-68, faujasite, mordenite, porous crystalline magnesium silicates, and tungstate modified zirconia. The reaction of aromatics and olefin to produce the monoalkylaromatics and polyalkyl- aromatics, and the reaction of aromatics and polyalkylaromatics to produce additional monoalkylaromatics, is believed to take place simultaneously over at least one catalyst bed.

The combined reaction zone of this embodiment of the present invention can be housed in one or more vessels. Each reaction vessel may comprise one or more catalyst beds of the same or different catalysts or mixtures of suitable catalysts. Olefin feed is introduced into at least one of the catalyst beds, but not necessarily into each of the beds if there is more than one. Part of the total effluent from the combined reaction zone may be recycled back to some or all of the catalyst beds, with or without cooling, for temperature control purposes.

One variation of this embodiment of the invention can have fresh and recycle aromatics, effluent recycle, and recycle polyalkylaromatics (but not the

olefin feed) introduced to the first of a plurality of sequential catalyst beds. In such embodiment, olefin feed can then be introduced into some or all of the downstream catalyst beds.

The overall molar ratio of aromatics to olefin fed to the reaction zone is in excess of 1:1, preferably between about 1:1 and 20:1, more preferably about 2:1. The olefin fed to the reaction zone is essentially completely reacted. The overall weight ratio of aromatics to polyalkylaromatics fed to the alkylation zone in excess of 0.2:1, preferably is between about 0.2:1 and 20:1, more preferably about 2:1.

The following examples will further illustrate the practice and advantages of the present invention.

#### Example 1

For production of cumene, computer simulations were carried out to determine the required total benzene circulation at different alkylator feed benzene to propylene molar ratios. The following four reactor configurations were considered: (1) the conventional parallel alkylator and transalkylator reactor configuration (Fig. 1); (2) the transalkylator-alkylator cascaded configuration provided in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,902,917 (Collins) and 6,096,935 (Schulz) (Fig. 2); (3) the configuration of the first embodiment of this invention -- alkylator and transalkylator in series configuration (Fig. 3); and, (4) the configuration of the second embodiment of this invention -- combined alkylation/transalkylation zone (Fig. 4).

The weight ratio of benzene to polyisopropylbenzenes in the transalkylator feed in the first two reactor configurations considered above was 2. As shown in Figure 5, the two reactor configurations provided in the present invention require significantly less benzene circulation than either the conventional parallel alkylator-transalkylator configuration (parallel ALK and TRA -- dotted line) or

the cascaded transalkylator-alkylator configuration (cascaded TRA-ALK -- solid line), thereby confirming the superiority of the reactor embodiments of this invention (ALK-TRA in series configuration -- dashed line) and (Combined ALK/TRA configuration -- bold face dots).

5

#### Example 2

An alkylation reactor and transalkylation reactor were configured in a series configuration in accordance with Fig. 3 of the present invention. An MCM-22 type catalyst provided by ExxonMobil Chemical Company (identified as MC-1124) was loaded into the alkylation reactor. The amount of the catalyst loaded in the reactor was 60 grams. A feed comprising 30 grams per hour (0.71 moles/hr) of propylene and 110 grams per hour (1.41 moles/hr) of benzene was introduced into the alkylation reactor. The alkylation reactor inlet temperature was maintained at 262°F (128°C). The alkylation reactor outlet temperature was maintained at about 284°F (140°C) by recycling part of the alkylation reactor effluent back to the inlet of the alkylation reactor. The alkylation reactor pressure was maintained at about 370 psig (2551 kPag).

Another MCM-22 type catalyst provided by ExxonMobil Chemical Company (identified as MC-1122) was loaded into the transalkylation reactor. The amount of the catalyst loaded in the reactor was 15 grams. A feed comprising 17 grams per hour of alkylator effluent from the above alkylation reactor and 4 grams per hour of diisopropylbenzenes recovered from alkylator effluent was introduced into the transalkylation reactor. No fresh benzene was fed to the transalkylator zone.) The transalkylation reactor inlet temperature was maintained at 320°F (160°C), and the transalkylation reactor pressure was maintained at about 370 psig (2551 kPag). A comparison of diisopropylbenzenes in the alkylator effluent, the recovered diisopropylbenzenes, and the transalkylator effluent, as

listed in TABLE 1 below, shows that substantially all of the diisopropylbenzene byproduct produced in the alkylator were reacted to monoalkylaromatic compound in the transalkylator.

5

TABLE 1

Compound	In alkylator effluent,	In recovered DIPB,	In transalkylator effluent
	g/hr	g/hr	g/hr
Benzene	8.4	0.0	7.4
Cumene	6.9	0.0	9.3
Diisopropylbenzenes	1.3	4.0	4.0

10

Example 3

A combined alkylation-transalkylation reactor was configured in accordance with Fig. 4 of the present invention. An MCM-22 type catalyst provided by ExxonMobil Chemical Company (identified as MC-1571) was loaded into the combined reactor. The amount of the catalyst loaded in the combined reactor was 60 grams. A feed comprising 30 grams per hour of propylene (0.71 moles/hr), 101 grams per hour of benzene (1.29 moles/hr), and 59 grams per hour of recycle diisopropylbenzenes was introduced into the combined reactor. The recycle diisopropylbenzenes was of about 93% purity. The combined reactor inlet temperature was maintained at 365°F (171°C). The combined reactor outlet temperature was maintained at 361°F (183°C) by recycling part of the combined reactor effluent back to the combined reactor inlet. The combined reactor pressure was maintained at about 370 psig (2551 kPa<sub>g</sub>). A comparison of the combined reactor feed and effluent listed in TABLE 2 below indicates that the combined reactor produced 78 grams per hour (0.65 moles/hr) of cumene without producing essentially any additional diisopropylbenzene byproduct in this experiment.

30

TABLE 2

	Compound	In feed, g/hr	In effluent, g/hr
5	Propylene	30	0
	Benzene	101	51
	Cumene	0	78
	Diisopropylbenzenes	55	55
	Others	4	6

10

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that other changes and modifications may be made in the above-described apparatus and processes for producing alkylaromatic compounds without departing from the scope of the invention herein, and it is intended that all matter contained in the above

15 description shall be interpreted in an illustrative and not a limiting sense.

We Claim:

1. A process for producing a monoalkylated aromatic product in a reactor having an alkylation zone in series with a transalkylation zone, the process  
5 comprising the following steps:

(a) introducing into the alkylation zone by two or more individual component feeds or one or more at least partly combined feeds, a reaction mixture comprising fresh and recycle aromatics and fresh olefin, wherein the molar ratio of aromatics to olefin in the mixture is in excess of 1:1, and also wherein the  
10 alkylation zone includes a suitable alkylation catalyst(s);

(b) contacting the aromatic/olefin mixture with the alkylation catalyst(s) under sufficient alkylation conditions to react essentially all the olefins in the mixture to monoalkylated aromatics and polyalkylated aromatics, to produce an effluent from the alkylation zone comprising monoalkylated and  
15 polyalkylated aromatics and the unreacted aromatics;

(c) introducing a feed into the transalkylation zone, the feed comprising the effluent from the alkylation zone, recycled polyalkylaromatics, and optionally additional aromatics, wherein the transalkylation zone includes a suitable transalkylation catalyst;

(d) contacting the feed to the transalkylation zone with the transalkylation catalyst under sufficient transalkylation conditions to react at least a part of the aromatics and the polyalkylated aromatics in the feed to additional monoalkylated aromatics to produce an effluent from the transalkylation zone comprising the desired mono-alkylated aromatics and the unreacted aromatics and  
25 polyalkylated aromatics; and,

(e) introducing the transalkylation zone effluent into a separation zone wherein the desired monoalkylated aromatics product is isolated and recovered and the unreacted aromatics and polyalkylated aromatics are recovered and recycled.

30 2. The process according to claim 1 wherein the alkylation reaction of step (b) is carried out in at least partial liquid phase at temperatures between about

150°F (66°C) and 900°F (482°C) and at pressures between about 150 psig (1034 kPag) and 2000 psig (13788 kPag).

3. The process of claim 1 wherein said alkylation catalyst comprises at least one solid acid oxide selected from the group consisting of zeolite beta,  
5 zeolite Y, ZSM-5, PSH-3, ITQ-2, ZSM-12, MCM-22, MCM-36, MCM-49, MCM-56, MCM-58, MCM-68, faujasite, mordenite, porous crystalline magnesium silicates, and tungstate modified zirconia.

4. The process of claim 1 wherein overall molar ratio of aromatics to olefin fed to the alkylation zone is between about 1:1 to 20:1 such that the olefin  
10 fed to the alkylation zone is essentially completely reacted with the aromatics feed.

5. The process according to claim 1 wherein the transalkylation reaction of step (d) is carried out in at least partial liquid phase at temperatures between about 150°F (66°C) and 900°F (482°C) and at pressures between about  
15 150 psig (1034 kPag) and 2000 psig (13788 KPag).

6. The process according to claim 1 wherein the transalkylation catalyst(s) comprises at least one solid acid oxide selected from the group consisting of: zeolite beta, zeolite Y, ZSM-5, PSH-3, ITQ-2, ZSM-12, MCM-22, MCM-36, MCM-49, MCM-56, MCM-58, MCM-68, faujasite, mordenite, porous  
20 crystalline magnesium silicates, and tungstate modified zirconia.

7. The process according to claim 1 wherein the overall weight ratio of aromatics to polyalkylaromatics fed to the transalkylation zone is between about 0.2:1 and 20:1.

8. A process for producing a monalkylated aromatic product in a  
25 combined reactor zone comprising the following process steps:

(a) introducing into the combined reaction zone by three or more individual component feeds or one or more at least partly combined feeds, a reaction mixture comprising fresh and recycle aromatics, fresh olefin, and recycled polyalkylaromatics, wherein the molar ratio of aromatics to olefin in the  
30 mixture is in excess of 1:1, and the weight ratio of aromatics to recycle polyalkylaromatics is in excess of 0.2:1, and also wherein the combined reaction

zone includes a suitable catalyst or catalyst mixture capable of catalyzing both alkylation and transalkylation;

(b) contacting the reaction mixture with the catalyst(s) under sufficient reaction conditions to react essentially all the olefins in the reaction mixture to monoalkylated aromatics and polyalkylated aromatics, and to react the aromatics and the polyalkylaromatics in the reaction mixture to produce additional monoalkylaromatics, to produce an effluent from the combined reaction zone comprising monoalkylated aromatics, polyalkylated aromatics and the unreacted aromatics, further wherein the amount of polyalkylaromatics in the effluent is about the same as that in the total feed to the reaction zone; and,

(c) introducing the reaction zone effluent into a separation zone wherein the desired monoalkylated aromatics product is isolated and recovered and the unreacted aromatics and polyalkylated aromatics are recovered and recycled.

9. The process according to claim 8 wherein the reaction of step (b) is carried out in at least partial liquid phase at temperatures between about 150°F (66°C) and 900°F (482°C) and at pressures between about 150 psig (1034 kPag) and 2000 psig (13788 kPag).

10. The process according to claim 8 wherein the catalyst or catalyst mixture comprises at least one solid acid oxide selected from the group consisting of zeolite beta, zeolite Y, ZSM-5, PSH-3, ITQ-2, ZSM-12, MCM-22, MCM-36, MCM-49, MCM-56, MCM-58, MCM-68, faujasite, mordenite, porous crystalline magnesium silicates, tungstate modified zirconia and mixtures thereof.

11. The process of claim 8 wherein overall molar ratio of aromatics to olefin fed to the reaction zone is between about 1:1 to 20:1 and the aromatics to polyalkylaromatics fed to the reaction zone is between about 0.2:1 and 20:1 and such that the olefin fed to the reaction zone is essentially completely reacted with the aromatics feed.

12. The process of claims 1-11 wherein the aromatics are benzene.

13. The process of claims 1-11 wherein the olefin are selected from the group consisting of ethylene and propylene.

14. The process of claims 1-11 wherein the monoalkylaromatics are selected from the group of ethylbenzene and cumene.

15. The process of claims 1-11 wherein the polyalkylaromatics are selected from polyethylbenzene and polyisopropylbenzene.

1/3

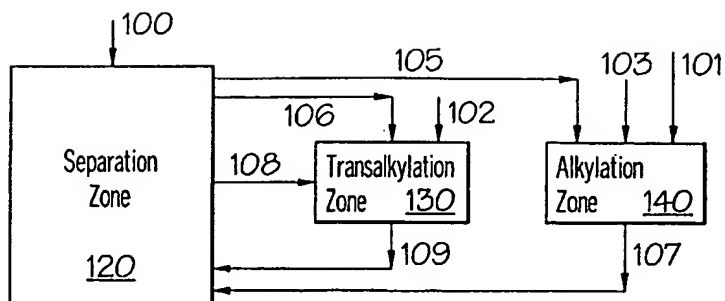


FIG. 1

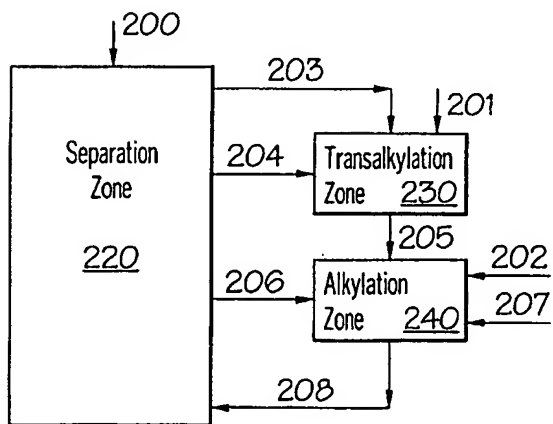


FIG. 2

2 / 3

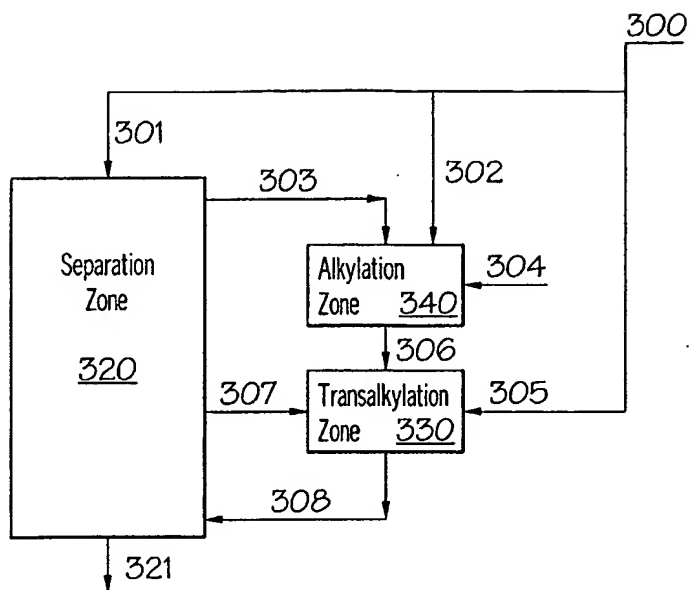


FIG. 3

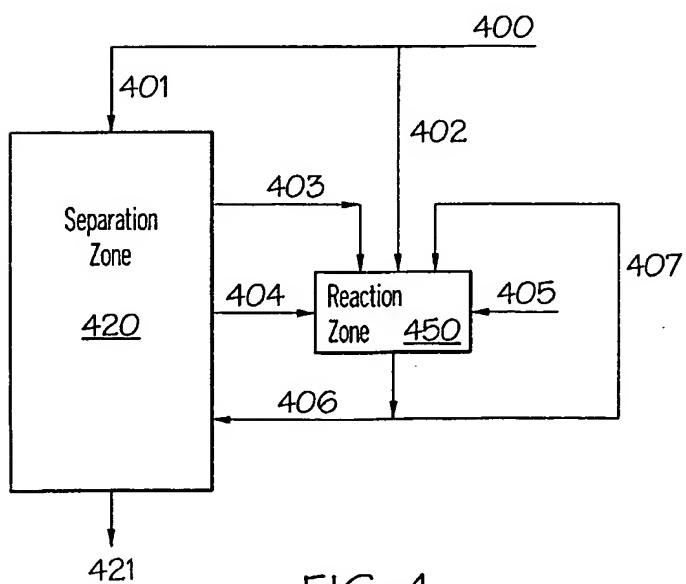


FIG. 4

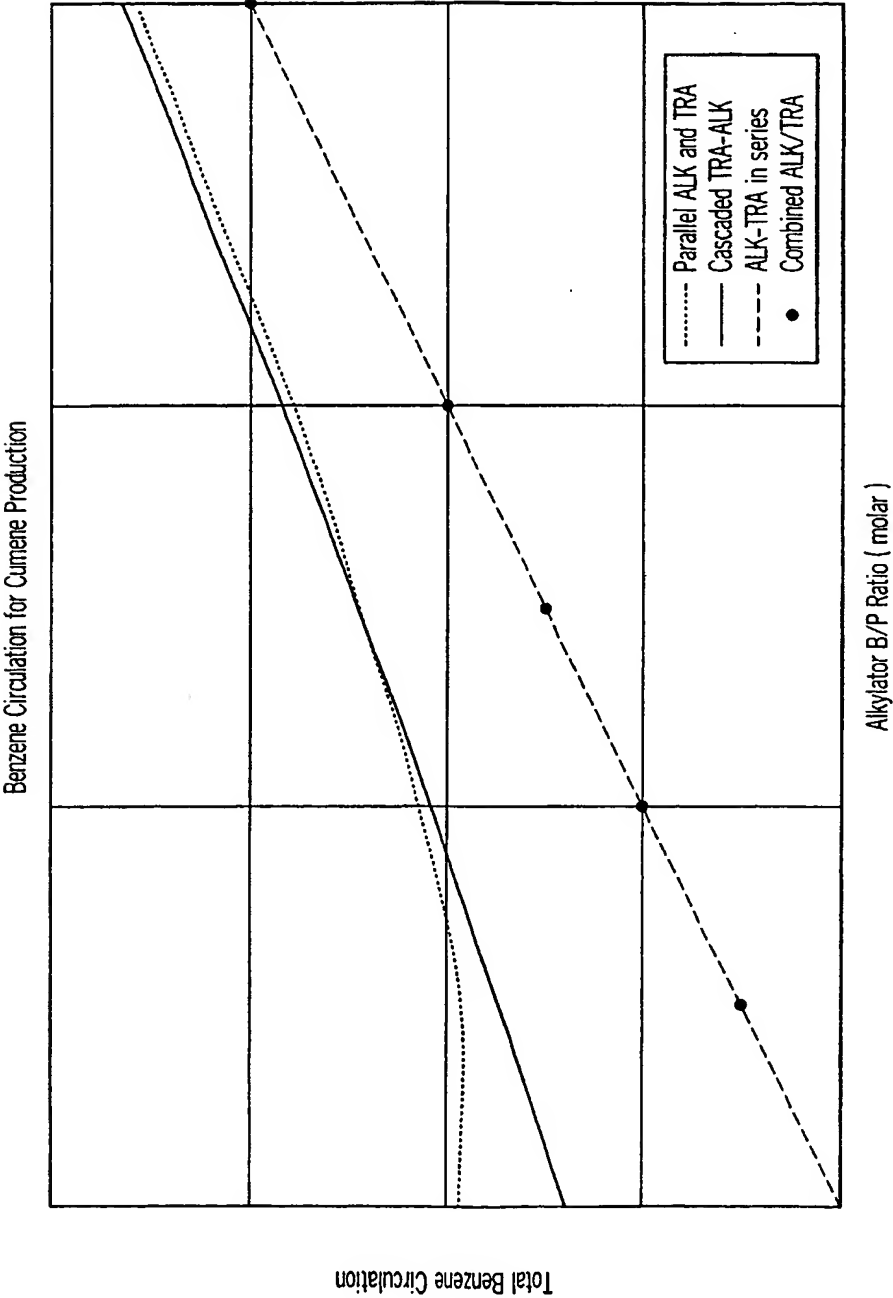


FIG. 5

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In ☐ national Application No

PCT/US 02/03801

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C07C15/02 C07C2/66 C07C6/12 C07C15/073 C07C15/085

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 6 043 402 A (GAJDA GREGORY J) 28 March 2000 (2000-03-28) claims -----	1

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents:

\*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

\*E\* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

\*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

\*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

\*P\* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

\*T\* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

\*X\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

\*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

\*&amp;\* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

17 June 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

26/06/2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Van Geyt, J

## FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.2

Claims Nos.: 1-11 (in part)

Present claims 1 to 11 relate to an extremely large number of possible aromatic compounds which can be alkylated. Support within the meaning of Article 6 PCT and/or disclosure within the meaning of Article 5 PCT is to be found, however, for only a very small proportion of these aromatic starting compounds claimed. In the present case, the claims so lack support, and the application so lacks disclosure, that a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope is impossible. Consequently, the search has been carried out for those parts of the claims which appear to be supported and disclosed, namely those parts relating to the alkylation of benzene, the only explicitly mentioned aromatic compound which is alkylated (see claims 12 and 13 and the description).

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US 02/03801

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 1-11 (in part)  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:  
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

### Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

### Information on patent family members

PCT/US 02/03801

Patent document  
cited in search report

Publication  
date

Patent family member(s)

Publication  
date

US 6043402

**A**

28-03-2000

NONE